

Date: Thu, 17 Feb 94 08:13:02 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #167
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 17 Feb 94 Volume 94 : Issue 167

Today's Topics:

 ARRL Letter Feb 10 1994
 Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 14 February
 Noise Problem

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 16 Feb 94 12:29:12 GMT
From: nprdc!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
europa.eng.gtefsd.com!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!
marcbg@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ARRL Letter Feb 10 1994
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The ARRL Letter Vol. 13, No. 3 February 10, 1994
US, Russia give shuttle last-minute lift, agree to reciprocal, 3rd party
privileges

Russian and American amateurs aboard last week's space shuttle were
able to carry out some of their operating plans only thanks to a
last-minute pact between their two countries, who finalized temporary
third party and reciprocal operating agreements just after the shuttle
lifted off.

On February 3 the US Department of State and the Russian Ministry of
Post and Telecommunications each approved the temporary arrangements,
which allowed cosmonaut Sergei Krikalev, U5MIR, to contact, on February
6, the House of Science and Technology for Youth, in Moscow.

The contact was retransmitted in Russia on HF and VHF, according to

the ARRL SAREX Working Group.

After the two countries approved the arrangements, it still was necessary to obtain a Special Temporary Authorization from the FCC (since operating from the shuttle is viewed the same as operating from US soil). The ARRL contacted the FCC's Personal Radio Branch, and the STA was granted on February 4.

Permanent reciprocal operating and third party agreements between the US and Russia have been in negotiations for several years.

Krikalev's school contact was the first by a cosmonaut from a US space shuttle. Russian coordinators for the event were Leo Labutin, UA3CR, and Valery Agabekov, UA6HZ. During the contact, Aleksandr Kaleri, U8MIR, spoke to Krikalev from the school, and several other cosmonauts were on hand.

Six Russian students were able to ask questions of the shuttle astronauts.

In addition to schools contacted, the shuttle's robot packet station had logged nearly 2000 contacts as of February 7.

The Associated Press reported this story on Friday evening, February 4, noting that failure to obtain the agreements could have rendered illegal not only Krikalev's contact with the Moscow school but also an amateur-band contact between him and the Russian Mir space station.

The US continues to pursue permanent reciprocal operating and third party agreements with Russia and hopes to conclude them with a signing ceremony later this month in Washington, the State Department said in announcing the temporary shuttle agreements.

US astronauts aboard the shuttle are Charles Bolden, KE4IQB, and Ronald Sega, KC5ETH.

RF exposure plan wrong-headed, League says

The ARRL has told the FCC that a proposal to adopt new standards for exposure to radio frequency radiation should be terminated.

The League said that the proposal, which would change the Commission's guidelines to match those adopted by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) in 1992, was premature, and more properly should have been introduced as an FCC notice of inquiry.

The ARRL said that the ANSI-IEEE standards were not properly delineated and not a proper basis for evaluating communications facilities. Under the proposal, the new standards would replace less stringent standards adopted in 1982.

"The Commission's handling of this proceeding," the League said, "is not conducive to a fair determination of which RF exposure standard, if any, should replace the 1982 ANSI standard, on which most of the current communications systems in operation in the United States are based."

The League said that an FCC report and order in 1987 that concluded that amateur stations should be exempted from such RF exposure guidelines, because amateur stations operate only intermittently, and at low power levels, still applies. Only rarely, the League said, would amateur stations exceed even the proposed, more stringent 1992 ANSI-IEEE standard.

According to the ARRL, the FCC's notice of proposed rule making has five main shortcomings:

- * It doesn't actually propose rule changes, or suggest anything on which to base substantive comments;
- * It asks for comments not on the 1992 RF exposure guidelines themselves but rather on how to implement them;
- * It suggests that the Commission has not decided to adopt the 1992 ANSI standard, yet offers no other standard as an alternative;
- * It discusses a standard -- the 1992 ANSI-IEEE standard -- that is not readily available to the public for review;
- * It addresses a subject that is, according to the Commission itself, beyond the Commission's expertise to deal with.

The League said that the FCC's proceeding should be terminated in favor of more study, by a more appropriate government agency, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, or else by an FCC notice of inquiry. The Commission's NPRM is, the League said, actually "in the nature of" a notice of inquiry.

Based on the 1978 National Environmental Policy Act, which granted exclusions to some "routine" environmental processing, the Commission in 1987 said the following:

"Regarding amateur radio facilities, no specific evidence has been submitted that these facilities present a significant risk to the public that would warrant routine environmental evaluation. While hypothetically, RF radiation limits could be exceeded in a few instances, such situations apparently seldom occur in actual operation.

"Furthermore, because amateur stations are not individually licensed by frequency, modulation, power output, or location, it would not be administratively feasible to evaluate amateur applications for this environmental factor.

"Consequently, we find that amateur radio operators, at the time of licensing, should not be required to routinely submit environmental information concerning exposure to RF radiation. Nevertheless, as an added precaution, we agree with [the League] that operator education would help to assure compliance with ANSI guidelines. In that connection, RF radiation safety questions are being incorporated into amateur examination study guides."

The League said that even before that exemption was granted, it had taken an aggressive approach toward education of amateurs about RF exposure.

Finally, the League said that if the FCC does decide to adopt a standard to replace the 1982 standard, it should not be the 1992 ANSI-IEEE standard, because it is "arbitrary on its face," and that some of the 1992 standards would be practically impossible to assess for either commercial or amateur facilities.

The League said that most amateur installations use antennas from 40 to 100 feet above ground, producing, according to the Commission's own measurements, minimal energy at ground level.

The possible exceptions, the League said, are where amateurs are forced to use indoor antennas because of restrictive land-use covenants

that prevent outdoor antennas.

Many of the League's arguments to the FCC proposal paralleled those made last month at a hearing in New Jersey concerning a proposal to register and tax RF sources. In both instances, the League said that the infinite variety of amateur installations, and their ability to change configuration with something as simple as rotating a directional antenna, made "routine environmental processing" of amateurs nonsensical.

This FCC proposal, in ET Docket 93-62, was made in the spring of 1993, and its comment deadline has been extended several times, most recently to January 25, 1994, based on a request by CBS Inc. The reply comment deadline is February 24, 1994.

Ga. bill would outlaw restrictive covenants

A bill introduced in the Georgia legislature that would eliminate the effect of restrictive property covenants on amateurs is believed to be the first of its kind, according to ARRL Georgia Section Manager Jim Altman, N4UCK.

The bill, H.B. 1134, would prevent all new and renewed covenants from regulating, controlling, or restricting antennas owned and operated by licensed amateurs in the state.

Altman said that, in Georgia, all restrictive covenants have a life of 20 years, but can be renewed. This law, in banning new and renewed covenants, would leave existing covenants in place until their natural expiration, and prevent new ones. Over the next 20 years, all existing covenants would disappear.

The bill was initially referred to the State Bar committee on real property law, which gave the measure a "do pass" recommendation.

The bill mentions that Amateur Radio is federally created and protected, in part to provide emergency communication; that local zoning laws are partially preempted by an FCC declaration; that local zoning authorities do have the power to ensure the safety and "appropriateness" of antenna installations; and that restrictive covenants on antennas are a "serious frustration" of amateurs' role in emergency communication.

The new bill would add the following subsection to Georgia law on covenants:

No covenant shall control, regulate, or restrict the installation of antennas within the subdivision by federally licensed amateur radio operators.

Amateurs in Georgia are urged to contact their state legislators and ask for their support of H.B. 1134. For more information, contact Altman or the Regulatory Information Branch at ARRL Headquarters.

VANITY CALL SIGN EXTENSION SOUGHT

The ARRL has requested an extension of the comment deadline on an FCC proposal to establish a "vanity" call sign system.

The FCC's Notice of Proposed Rule Making, in PR Docket 93-305, was released December 29, 1993, with a comment deadline of March 7, 1994.

The League immediately published the NPRM, in its entirety, in February 1994 QST, asking members to make their views on the matter known to their directors.

In its request for an extension of time for comments, until April 21, 1994, the ARRL said that enabling amateurs to choose a call sign was a great opportunity and a "difficult administrative process for the Commission.

"The allocation of a scarce resource, such as preferred call signs, raises distinct issues of fairness," the League said.

"Of particular concern is the establishment of a system of priorities for applicants for special call signs," the League said.

The League also said that the March 7 comment deadline simply did not allow enough time for ARRL members to express their views on the proposal and for the ARRL board to then formulate a position, and that legislation pending in the Congress could affect the way by which the FCC could charge fees for call sign requests.

BRIEFS

* Beginning March 1 the FCC will accept only the new version of its Form 610, as explained in February and March QST "Exam Info."

The current ARRL-VEC newsletter, VE Express, includes a full-size version of the new Form 610, and the ARRL-VEC has sent bulk quantities of the new form to all of its 650-plus "field stocked" VE teams, recommending that they begin using the new form on February 12, to allow sufficient turnaround time.

Copies of the new 610 form are available for an SASE from ARRL Headquarters.

* Contest operators once again will have the chance to swap lies about their QSO rates at the 2nd Annual Dayton Contest Dinner. It's the Saturday evening of the HamVention, April 30, 1994, at 6:30 PM at the Stouffer Center Plaza Hotel. Cost is \$25 per person and reservation deadline is April 10, 1994. Send check and SASE to North Coast Contesters Dayton Dinner, PO Box 59, New Bedford PA 16140.

* On January 15 Ian Suart, GM4AUP, was installed as the 60th president of the Radio Society of Great Britain, succeeding Peter Chadwick, G3RZP. The new RSGB executive vice president is Clive Trotman, GW4YKL. The RSGB said that "although the EVP frequently becomes president for the following year, this is not decided until the autumn."

* On January 26 the FCC granted the ARRL-VEC an extension of time to provide financial information concerning reimbursement arrangements for volunteer examiners. Last fall the FCC asked all VECs to provide such information for 1993, with a deadline of the end of January.

The ARRL said that its auditing firm will not complete its work on the League's 1993 finances until sometime in March, and the ARRL wished to wait until the audit is complete.

The League said it assumed that the other VECs would be given the same accommodation.

The FCC extended the deadline to March 31, 1994.

* Russia has reserved new call sign blocks as follows: R1MVA-R1MVZ for Malyj Vysotskij Island; R1FJA-R1FJZ for Franz Josef Land; and R1ANA-R1ANZ for Antarctica. These replace the 4J/4K call signs previously used, which are no longer available to Russia. The new call signs may not

immediately be put into use.

* Here's a list of countries who joined the International Telecommunication Union in 1993: Czech Republic; Georgia; Slovakia; Kazakhstan; Micronesia; The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Turkmenistan; Eritrea; Andorra. The ITU now has 182 members.

* The average cost of a hard cover technological book is now \$48.83, according to Publisher's Weekly. The cost of the ARRL Handbook? -- \$25. The Handbook has sold more than six million copies since Ed Handy, W1BDI, wrote the first one in 1926.

* The commander for space shuttle and SAREX flight STS67 in early 1995 will be Steve Oswald, KB5TSR. He will join SAREX veteran Payload Specialist Ron Parise, WA4SIR.

* The FCC has tallied some numbers on the Volunteer Examiner system since its 1984 debut, through late 1993: number of VE sessions, 56,485; number of people attending: 640,453; number of examination elements administered: 1,052,269.

* In the days following the January 17 earthquake near Los Angeles, amateurs were active in support of public service agencies and the Red Cross through both the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) and the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), according to ARRL Los Angeles Section Manager Phineas J. Icenbice Jr, W6BF. If you have photos and/or stories about amateurs in action following the quake, please send them to Rick Palm, K1CE, at HQ.

* A call for papers has been issued for the 13th ARRL Digital Communications Conference, with a deadline of June 20, 1994. The conference will be held August 19 to 21 in Bloomington, Minnesota, and its theme is "Digital Communications -- Amateur Radio of Today and the Future." Submit papers to Maty Weinberg at ARRL HQ.

* Broadcast professionals are invited to visit the ARRL Amateur Radio booth at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, March 21 to 24 in Las Vegas. The League will be in Booth 2703.

* New amateur satellite Korean Oscar 25 (KO-25) became available for use on February 1. The satellite, launched last fall and originally designated KITSAT-B, has been under test since then. "We hope you enjoy our new star in space," said Hyungshin Kim, a staff member of the satellite's sponsor, the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. More information on KO-25 was in October 1993 QST, page 98.

* Tom Hogerty, KC1J, has been named Special Projects Manager at ARRL Headquarters. Building on his success in the clearance of the DXCC backlog last year during his tenure as DXCC manager, Tom's first project will be to investigate how services to members are rendered and how they can be improved..

The new DXCC Manager is Bill Kennamer, K5FUV, who joined the staff in June 1992. Bill also conducts the QST "How's DX?" column.
10 years ago in The ARRL Letter

The FCC clarified new rules under which Novice examinations were given regarding who was eligible to administer those exams. The FCC opened 144.5 to 145.5 MHz to RACES operations during declared

emergencies, a move favored by the League because it would allow ARES operators to participate in RACES communications with their existing 2meter equipment. Two years after their debut, cordless telephones were assigned 10 duplex channels at 46 and 49 MHz while the FCC sought "a permanent home for these devices." Early cordless phones operated near 160 meters, causing headaches for their users and Top Band operators alike. 2 meters a life saver

Amateur Radio may have saved a life when Diana Carlson, KC1SP, used a local repeater to report an apparent suicide attempt to police.

Carlson, of Hudson, New Hampshire, was on her way to work at GenRad in Concord, Massachusetts, the morning of January 10, when she and another motorist observed a man climbing the railing of the Merrimack Bridge, which leads into the city. The man's auto was parked directly in front of Carlson.

While the other motorist talked to the man, Carlson first tried a call on 146.52, which she knew was sometimes monitored by the Westford, Massachusetts, police, then switched to the 147.120 repeater in Billerica. Larry Garneau, N1QEZ, who was mobile, responded and passed the message to his wife, Virginia Garneau, N1QFA, who telephoned police.

An officer of the Tyngsboro Police arrived in time to pull the 27-year-old man from the railing of the bridge.

"The policeman jumped out and hurriedly ran to the man, grabbed his arm and pulled him back onto the bridge," Carlson said. "My heart is in my throat and then it's over. All of this, from first call to the rescue, took less than five minutes."

Carlson's husband David is N1JYX, her son is KA1VWX, and her daughter is KA1VUA.

Shipping Shipping

The ARRL shipping department has moved to a new, offsite leased warehouse. The League's list of titles, including books and supplies such as maps and logbooks, has grown to more than 150 since the Headquarters building was expanded in 1978, and the weight finally became more than the present building could accommodate. "The Handbook alone weighs more than five pounds," Circulation Manager Debra Jahnke said, "and we store and ultimately ship more than 20,000 of them a year."

The new warehouse, about half a mile from HQ, has 9800 square feet, compared to 6200 formerly devoted to shipping and storage at HQ (and the new warehouse is on the first floor of its building!). "We expect much more efficient inventory control," Jahnke said. "We used to have to store books at not only a rented off-site facility in Connecticut but also at an R. R. Donnelley warehouse in Indiana."

The ARRL shipping department moves out more than 500,000 pounds of publications a year.

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Marc B. Grant Voice Mail: 214-246-1150
marcbg@netcom.com Amateur Radio N5MEI

marcbg@esy.com

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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 1994 15:05:04 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!strath-cs!cen.ex.ac.uk!
jmvasnie@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 14 February
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

oler@rho.uleth.ca writes:

> /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\

>

> DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACT

>

> 14 FEBRUARY, 1994

>

> /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\

>

> (Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

>

>

> SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACT

> -----

>

> NOTE: Intense stratospheric warming and a strong anticyclone exists over
> the North Atlantic and Europe. Warm air is spreading east.

>

> Please also note the inclusion of greater than 2 MeV electron fluence
> values (useful for monitoring satellite charging activity).

>

> !!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 045, 02/14/94

> 10.7 FLUX=101 90-AVG=106 SSN=059 BKI=4433 3534 BAI=023

> BGND-XRAY=B2.3 FLU1=6.2E+06 FLU10=1.7E+04 PKI=4443 3544 PAI=028

> BOU-DEV=056,052,037,028,022,073,035,044 DEV-AVG=043 NT SWF=00:000

> XRAY-MAX= B7.9 @ 0032UT XRAY-MIN= B2.0 @ 1749UT XRAY-AVG= B2.8

> NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0945UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2105UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.6%

> PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1845UT PCA-MIN= -0.4DB @ 0440UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB

> BOUTF-MAX=55359NT @ 0416UT BOUTF-MIN=55304NT @ 1608UT BOUTF-AVG=55336NT

> GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+065,+000,+000

> GOES6-MAX=P:+131NT@ 1727UT GOES6-MIN=N:-084NT@ 0648UT G6-AVG=+088,+040,-034

> FLUXFCST=STD:100,105,105;SESC:100,105,105 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,010,015/020,012,018

> KFCST=0115 5010 0005 5010 27DAY-AP=022,022 27DAY-KP=3333 5533 3553 4233

> WARNINGS=*AURMIDWCH

> ALERTS=

> !!END-DATA!!

>

> NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 13 FEB 94 was 39.6.
> The Full Kp Indices for 13 FEB 94 are: 4+ 3+ 3o 5- 4- 5- 5- 4-
> The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 13 FEB 94 are: 33 19 15 41 21 37 42 24
> Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 14 FEB is: 3.6E+08
>
>

> SYNOPSIS OF ACT

> -----

>
> Solar activity was very low. Region 7671 (N10E65)
> features a large, dark, spot extending over three degrees.
>

> Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be
> very low.
>

> STD: Region 7671 is associated with extremely intense Ca XV
> emissions. The National Solar Observatory reported extremely
> intense emissions as this region rotated around the east limb
> on 12 February. Bad weather has prevented attempts to observe
> emissions since then. C-class flares are possible from this
> region. The threat for possible satellite anomalies may
> continue for the next 2 or 3 days before electrons at greater
> than 2 MeV fall back toward background levels.
>

> The geomagnetic field has been at unsettled to minor storm
> levels at mid-latitudes and major storm levels at high
> latitudes. The storm which began 05 February continues at high
> latitudes, but appears to have receded at mid-latitudes. The
> energetic electron flux is elevated for the seventh day
> in a row.
>

> Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is
> expected to range from unsettled to minor storm for day one.
> The field is expected to relax to mostly unsettled levels
> for day two. A new coronal hole may disturb the magnetic field
> on day three.
>

> Event probabilities 15 feb-17 feb
>

> Class M 05/05/05
> Class X 01/01/01
> Proton 01/01/01
> PCAF Green
>

> Geomagnetic activity probabilities 15 feb-17 feb
>

> A. Middle Latitudes
> Active 35/25/30
>

> Minor Storm 20/15/20
> Major-Severe Storm 05/05/05
>

> B. High Latitudes
> Active 35/25/30
> Minor Storm 25/15/20
> Major-Severe Storm 05/05/05
>

> HF propagation conditions continue to very slowly improve,
> but are still well below normal, particularly on higher
> latitude paths. Conditions are expected to remain below-normal
> for at least the next 3 to 4 days. Another smaller coronal
> hole related disturbance is expected to rejuvenate activity on
> about 17 February, although it should primarily affect the
> higher latitudes.
>
>

> COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS
> =====
>

> REGIONS WIT
> -----

> NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
> 7668	N09W29	283	0050	CS0	09	011	BET	
> 7669	N05E32	222	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA	
> 7670	N08E48	206	0010	BX0	05	004	BET	
> 7671	N10E65	189	0450	CHO	06	003	BET	
> 7667	S07W80	334					PLAGE	

> REGIONS DUE TO RET

> NMBR LAT

> 7659 S13 150
>
>

> LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 14 FEBRUARY, 1994
> -----

> A. ENERGETIC EVENTS:

> BEGIN	MAX	END	RGN	LOC	XRAY	OP	245MHZ	10CM	SWEEP
> NONE									

>
>

> POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 14 FEBRUARY, 1994
> -----

> BEGIN	MAX	END	LOCATION	TYPE	SIZE	DUR	II	IV
> NO EVENTS OBSERVED								

>
>

> INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 14/2400Z
> -----

```

>
>          ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXT
>      EAST  SOUTH  WEST  NORTH  CAR  TYPE  POL  AREA  OBSN
>          NO DAT
>
>
> SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY
> -----
>
> Date   Begin   Max    End   Xray   Op Region   Locn      2695 MHz  8800 MHz  15.4 GHz
> -----
> 13 Feb: 0051   0244   0429   C1.3
>
>
> REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY
> -----
>
>           C    M    X      S    1    2    3    4   Total   (%)
>           -- -- --      -- -- -- -- --
> Uncorrelated: 1    0    0      0    0    0    0    0    001   (100.0)
>
> Total Events: 001 optical and x-ray.
>
>
> EVENTS WIT
> -----
>
> Date   Begin   Max    End   Xray   Op Region   Locn      Sweeps/Optical Observations
> -----
> 13 Feb: 0051   0244   0429   C1.3                                IV
>
> NOTES:
> All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max,
> and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After.
> All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce
> associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the
> x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the
> optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.
>
> Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:
>
>      II      = Type II Sweep Frequency Event
>      III     = Type III Sweep
>      IV      = Type IV Sweep
>      V       = Type V Sweep
>      Continuum = Continuum Radio Event
>      Loop     = Loop Prominence System,
>      Spray    = Limb Spray,
>      Surge    = Bright Limb Surge,

```

> EPL = Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.
>
>
> ** End of Daily Report **

Date: Thu, 17 Feb 1994 15:07:42 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!strath-cs!cen.ex.ac.uk!
jmvasnie@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Noise Problem
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

William_A._Kirsanoff@smtpgty.anatcp.rockwell.COM writes:

>
> [dab@kaiwan.com] Doug Brandon [NF6H] writes:
>
> For the past year or so, I've had a very bad noise problem while
> operating
> on the HF bands. Since I've been a lot more active the past few
> months,
> this is really starting to frustrate me. The noise is not a real
> choppy
> sounding noise, but sounds more like VERY strong band noise. However
> when I have this very loud noise, other stations within a few miles
> have no noise. Neither of the two noise blankers turned up full blast
> on my TS-930S do much good. I'm using a vertical antenna, so I can't
> turn it to see which direction it's coming from. The noise is very
> apparent on all HF bands from 1.8-28 MHz, 144mhz, as well as sparkles
> on my cable TV. The noise doesnt seem to make it up to 450mhz though,
> nice and quiet up there.
>
> I have power lines directly in back of my house, but I don't think
> they are the problem. I've had Southern California Edison come out a
> few times over the past couple of years and they reported no problems.
> The noise is not always there and varries in strength each time it
> comes on. I think the noise is coming from some sort of appliance or
> machinery from one of the neighbors' houses, but I have no idea how to
> find it. It is a little baffling though, sometimes I won't hear the
> noise for weeks, but is has been present this entire weekend 24 hours
> a day.
>
> Has anybody had experience tracking down and solving this type of
> noise problem?
>
> This sounds like a problem that drove me nuts for quite some time. Look for
> a gas dryer or heater with an auto-igniter (as opposed to a pilot light). I
> found my dryer will on occasion get stuck in a partially on condition at

> the end of a cycle, causing the igniter to spark, but leaving the gas off,
> the result is broad band noise and no TV (I'm too cheap for cable). :-)
>
> I hope this helps. (By the way, since you are just up the road, I'm on the
> Autonetics repeater during commute time, 145.915 (-) p1 136.5.)
>
> 73
>
>
> -----
> Wm. A. Kirsanoff Internet: WAKIRSAN@ananov.remnet.ab.com
> Rockwell International Ham: KD6MCI
> (714) 762-2872
> Alternate Internet: william_a._kirsanoff@ccmail.anatcp.rockwell.com
> -----
> Who are you? * I am number 2. * Who is number 1? * You are number 6.
> -----
>
>
>

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #167

